

have been drowned, and the damage in the swamps must be very serious; happily, however, there is no information as yet of any lives having been lost; many of the inhabitants who depended on the daily supplies of the market, were in want of the common necessaries of life, but have been relieved by some generous and humane attentions to their distressed situation:—some very hazardous exertions were made by several of the inhabitants in manning boats,—one crossed into South-Carolina to the relief of a family in the most imminent danger, and others went to various parts of the swamps and low grounds to the aid of those who were so unfortunately situated:—boats of considerable burthen plied the streets, and in some places it was dangerous to venture on horseback. A remarkable escape was effected by a man who was carried down the river on a raft,—he watched his opportunity of throwing himself on the bridge as the raft approached, the shock of which was so great when it struck, the greatest part of the bridge being gone a considerable time before, what remained gave way, but not so suddenly as to involve in its ruin, the active rascian who cleared himself with successful speed and an astonishing presence of mind from the dreadful crash of the last fragment of this once great and useful communication between Georgia and South-Carolina. It is thought that the river, at the highest, must have been about thirty-five feet above its common level;—it is certain, however, that the memory of the oldest inhabitant recollects nothing like a precedent to this inundation, nor, may it be justly supposed, was it ever before at so prodigious a height.

CHARLESTON, January 30.

On Thursday evening arrived at the bar, the ship General Pinckney, captain Wheelwright, from London, last from Falmouth. She left Falmouth on the 8th of December, where she had put in to refit, having in the Channel run foul of an American brig, and received considerable damage.

A gentleman who came passenger in her informs us, that the bill to prevent unlawful meetings, had passed both houses of parliament; that bread of all kinds was very scarce in England, and the price augmented constantly; that the French armies had met with repeated defeats on the Rhine, and had been compelled to recross that river; that though the debates in the French legislature all seemed in favour of peace, it was not probable it would take place shortly, as there appeared no disposition in England to agree to it.

The fleet with troops on board, for the West-Indies, sailed about the 7th of November. Soon after they were dispersed in a gale of wind, and were obliged to put back: In the gale, it is said, that 1200 troops were lost. When the General Pinckney left England, the transports were sailing in small squadrons. Admiral Christian, with the fleet of men of war, had not sailed.

A copy of the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, as ratified by the British king, came out in the General Pinckney.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Hope, one of the transports which sailed with troops destined to the West-Indies, to his father, dated the 22d November, 1795, and which was received at Falmouth before the General Pinckney sailed.

“On Tuesday evening last, being nearly abreast of Torbay, and the most leeward ship of the fleet, (about 320 vessels in all) a signal was made to get into the bay; but finding it impracticable, another signal was made to bear away for Portland road: it blew a hurricane. A cry was then heard of the ship being on fire, which made every soul give himself up for lost, (180 of the 88th regiment, and seven officers, were on board). Some few of the crew, more collected than the rest, rushed into the magazine which smoked extremely; and an uncommon quantity of water being thrown down, we extinguished every appearance of the flame. The business was, nine bottles of spirits of vitriol, being marked “mushroom ketchup,” were stowed in the lazaretto, between two bales of oakum, under which twenty-five barrels of powder were laid; the vitriol bottles being laid on their sides, the vitriol had eaten the corks and communicated with the oakum. The powder being so near the oakum, made us suppose a few minutes would terminate us all. The gale increased, but we got into Portland tolerably safe. Another transport that was following us ran foul of the Thomas: also, a transport carried away her fore-mast and bowsprit, and we saw her go on shore within 200 yards. Our misfortunes now began. Our anchors would not hold us, and we drove foul of the Hannah ordnance ship. We came with our waste on her stern, her bowsprit playing between our main and mizen-masts. We expected to be sunk, as every stroke with the cut water made a wreck of our side. Luckily her jib-boom gave way, and we cut away all our rigging in order to drift clear. The Hannah then fell on our quarter; and one stroke would have sent us to eternity, had not at that moment her anchors given way. We brought up at last, and were happy in our escape; twenty minutes after, this she drove foul of us again within half a cable’s length of a lee shore, and extremely rocky; she cut away all her masts, and we cut away our fore and mizen, dropped another anchor, and fortunately brought up just in time to see the Thomas go to the bottom; all were cleared away on deck, and we remained with two holes in our side, it blowing harder than I ever experienced it to do before: you must suppose the rest.

The next morning we landed at Weymouth, and found on the other side of the bay that the Venus, the Piedmont, the Catharine, the Golden Grove, the Bolus, and several others had all gone down, scarce any saved; one lady escaped from the Catharine only, colonel Ross from the Golden Grove, a few troops and

seamen from the rest. I was sent to find out the bodies of the officers, and saw about 350 corpses that I knew; they laid strewn on the beach; the sight was horrible beyond conception. This day 125 more bodies drifted on the beach; as we are to be towed tomorrow to Portsmouth, I shall not have time to inspect them. The pilots bring in accounts of an immense number of vessels being lost; the extent of the damage is unknown; I am incapable of telling you more; it has been the most distressing scene I ever witnessed.”

We have been favoured with a copy of the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, as ratified by the President and the British king. From it we have extracted the forms of ratification by the parties, together with the additional article required by the president, and acceded to by the British king.

His Majesty’s Ratification.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting: Whereas our right trusty and well beloved counsellor, William Wyndham, baron Grenville, of Wotton, our principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, &c. &c. did, on our part, together with the plenipotentiary of our good friends the United States of America, conclude and sign at London, on the nineteenth day of Nov. one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between us and our said good friends: And whereas a certain additional article has, on the part of the said United States, been proposed to be annexed to the said treaty as a part thereof; to which addition we are willing to consent; the said treaty and additional article being in the words following:

[Here follows the treaty.]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is further agreed between the said contracting parties, that the operation of so much of the twelfth article of the said treaty as respects the trade which his majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his islands in the West-Indies, in the manner and on the terms and conditions therein specified, shall be suspended.

We therefore, by virtue of these presents, do approve and ratify the said treaty, together with the said additional article, as the same are respectively set forth in this instrument; promising and engaging our royal word, that we will faithfully and religiously perform and observe all and singular the things agreed upon in this treaty, and that we will not suffer the same to be violated by any one, as far as lies in our power. For the greater testimony and validity whereof, we have caused our great seal to be affixed to these presents, which we have signed with our royal hand.

Given at our court of St. James’s, the twentieth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five in the thirty-sixth year of our reign.

G. R.

Ratification of the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting.

Whereas a certain treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, was concluded and signed between their plenipotentiary the honourable John Jay, chief justice of the United States, and their envoy extraordinary to his said majesty, and their envoy extraordinary of his Britannic majesty, the right honourable William Wyndham, baron Grenville, of Wotton, one of his majesty’s privy council, and his majesty’s secretary of state for foreign affairs, at London, on the nineteenth day of November, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four: which treaty is word for word as follows, to wit:

[Here follows the treaty.]

And whereas the senate of the United States did, by their resolution on the twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our lord 1795, (all the senators of the United States being then present, and two thirds thereof concurring) “consent and advise the president of the United States to ratify the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic majesty, and the United States of America, concluded at London, on the nineteenth day of November, 1794, on condition that there be added in the said treaty an article whereby it shall be agreed to suspend the operation of so much of the twelfth article as respects the trade which his majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his islands in the West-Indies, in the manner, and on the terms and condition therein specified.”

And whereas it will satisfy, and be conformable with the said advice and consent of the senate, if there be added to the said treaty, an article in the following words, that is to say,

[Here follows the additional article.]

Now, therefore, I George Washington, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the treaty and additional article aforesaid, do, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the senate of the United States of America, by these presents, ratify and accept and confirm the said treaty and the said additional article, as the same are herein before set forth.

And I do moreover hereby declare, that the said treaty and the said additional article form together one instrument, and are a treaty between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, made by the consent of the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof.

For the greater testimony and validity of all which, I have caused the great seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and have signed the same with my hand.

Given at the city of Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twentieth.

(Signed) **GEORGE WASHINGTON.**

By the president of the United States of America, (Signed) **EDM. RANDOLPH,** Secretary of State for the United States of America.

His Majesty’s Full Power.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. To all whom these presents shall come greeting.—Whereas, for the perfecting, confirming, and rendering perpetual, the peace, friendship and good understanding, between us and our good friends the United States of America, for adjusting and terminating all subsisting differences and disputes, from whatever cause the same may have arisen between us and the said United States, or between our subjects, and the people or inhabitants of the said States; for removing the grounds of future dissensions, and for promoting and extending the mutual intercourse of trade and commerce, between our dominions and the territories of the said United States, we have thought proper to invest some fit person, with full powers on our part to confer, treat and conclude with John Jay, Esquire, the envoy extraordinary of the said United States to our court, now residing at our said court, and duly authorized in that behalf, on the part of the said United States. Now know ye, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the wisdom, loyalty, diligence and circumspection of our right trusty and well beloved counsellor William Wyndham, baron Grenville, of Wotton, and our principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute and appoint him our true, certain and undoubted commissioner, procurator and plenipotentiary; giving and granting to him all and all manner of faculty, power and authority, together with general as well as special orders (so as the general do not derogate from the special, nor on the contrary) for us and in our name to meet, confer, treat and conclude with the said minister, furnished with sufficient powers on the part of our said good friends the United States of America, of and concerning all such matters and things as may be requisite and necessary for accomplishing and completing the several ends and purposes herein before mentioned; and also for us and in our name to sign such treaty or treaties, convention or conventions, or other instruments whatever, as may be agreed upon in the premises, and mutually to deliver and receive the same in exchange; and to do and perform all such other acts, matters and things as may be any ways proper and conducive to the purposes above mentioned, in as full and ample form and manner, and with the like validity and effect as we ourself, if we were present, could do and perform the same; engaging and promising on our royal word, that we will accept, ratify and confirm, in the most effectual manner, all such acts, matters and things as shall be so transacted and concluded by our aforesaid commissioner, procurator and plenipotentiary, and that we will never suffer any person to violate the same, in the whole or in part, or to act contrary thereto.

In testimony and confirmation of all which, we have caused our great seal of Great-Britain to be affixed to these presents, signed with our royal hand.

Given at our palace at St. James’s the seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and in the thirty-fifth year of our reign.

Full Power of the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America,

To all and singular whom these presents shall concern, greeting.

KNOW ye, that for the purpose of confirming between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, perfect harmony and a good correspondence, and of removing all grounds of dissatisfaction, and from a special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence and abilities of John Jay, chief justice of the United States, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed the said John Jay envoy extraordinary of the United States, to his Britannic majesty, hereby giving and granting to him full and all manner of power and authority, as also a general and special command at the court of his said majesty, for and in the name of the United States, to meet and confer with the ministers, commissioners, or deputies of his majesty, being furnished with the sufficient authority, whether singly and separately, or collectively and jointly, and with them to agree, treat, consult and negotiate, of and concerning all matters and causes of difference, subsisting between the United States and his said majesty, whether the same respect,